

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 12,596.

BIRTHS.

KING.—September 20, at her residence, 3, Diamond-terrace, Pitt-street, Moore Park, the wife of William Milton King, of a daughter.
MURPHY.—September 20, at her residence, 69, Prince-street, Mrs. J. H. Murphy, of a son.
PIERCE.—Born at O'Connell-street, Parramatta, the wife of John Prys, of a daughter.
SHEPPEN.—September 27, at Tarpen, Potts Point, the wife of Edward Miller Stephen, of a son.
NEWBARTH.—September 11, at her residence, Bathurst-street, the wife of Walter Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWTON-KEEENE.—August 3, at St. Leonard's Church, North Sydney, William Newton, Esq., of Brewster-street, N.S.W., and Elizabeth, daughter of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Petty Keene, B.A., Vicar of Dean Prior, Devon, brother of the bride, and the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Southwark, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Francis, eldest daughter of W. T. K. Petty Keene, Minster House, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Engineers, and Captain and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wiltshire. No cards.
HAYES-GRAHAM.—September 26, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. Gurney, the fourth son of Mr. Gurney, of Kent, England, to Alice, seventh daughter of Mr. Thomas Graham, of Wilberforce.
LOGAN-PILCHER.—September 23, at Trinity Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, the son of Mr. Logan Pilcher, of Pitt-street, to Emily Tortano, youngest daughter of the late Henry Ingleton Pilcher, solicitor, of Teignmouth, West Malling.
KELLY-CHAPFIELD.—September 25, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. Gurney, eldest son of J. Teimes, Esq., of Peckham, London, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of C. C. Chappell, of 10, Gloucester-street, Paddington.

WILDEBROOK-THATHEN.—September 25, at All Saints' Church, Petersham, Charles Westbrook, second eldest son of the late James Westbrook, to Anna Tramlin, eldest daughter of John Tramlin, of 10, Gloucester-street, Paddington.

WHINCOMBE-SEYMON.—September 25, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. F. Gurney, Frederick Earle Whincombe, to Annie Amelia, daughter of the late Robert Whincombe, of Beresford-place.

Deaths.

ANDERTON.—October 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. E. B. Miles, Pitt-street, Liverpool, of Oxford-street, Catherine Anderton, aged 74 years. Native of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, London. Acquiesced in peace.

PARKINSON.—October 1, at his residence, No. 8, Baptist-street, Croydon, Surrey, H. G. George Parkinson, after a long and painful illness, aged 30 years.

VALTERS.—July 29, at his residence, Spring-place, Woodstock Road, Paddington, Mrs. Walter, widow, taking leave of her beloved father of Mrs. R. Mann, 409, Grosvenor-street, Surry Hills.

WHITE.—September 23, at his residence, his grandfather, 166, Gloucester-street, Harry White, David, aged 6 years, and 2 weeks.

WILLIAMSON.—October 1, at his father's residence, 135, William-street, John, eldest son of David Williamson.

Shipping.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE.
We wish to recruit steamers.

NORMANBY.—Whether, Eliza Normanby, under contract with the Government of Queensland, will leave the Comptopon Wharf, Saturday, October 5, noon, taking wool, goods, and passengers to Townsville, and Homestead.

Passengers booked for Venice, Bristol, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's agents or to Mareilles, port steamer of the Messageries Maritimes.

CARGO will be received on WEDNESDAY, and up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY.

All packages must be distinctly post-marked.

For rates of freight or passage, apply to:

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO. Agents, 155, Pitt-street.

September 16, 1878.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

The powerful S. S. BRISBANE, Esq., Reddell, commands, will be dispatched to the N.W. coast of Australia, A. J. T. Wharf, on THURSDAY, 10th October, for HONGKONG, calling at COOKTOWN.

For freight and passage apply to:

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO. Agents, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Pacific Mail steamer, ALANDIA, will leave on THURSDAY, 10th October, carrying her Majesty's mail and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco. Ship payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the underwriters.

Passenger tickets from Sydney to Liverpool, London, or Paris, with special discounts.

Passenger tickets from Sydney to Liverpool, first-class, £12.

For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to:

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. Agents, Spring-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Pacific Mail

steamer, ALANDIA, will leave on THURSDAY, 10th October, at 3 p.m. from Liverpool, London, commander, will leave on THURSDAY, 10th October, at 3 p.m.

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STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. CO. will

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STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Co.'s manifest steamer,

will be dispatched from SYDNEY on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 12 noon.

For rates of passage, apply to:

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. Agents, Gresham-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS ARE INFORMED THAT PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS ARE INFORMED THAT THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM THEIR NEW WHARF (LATE CARPENTER'S) WEAR, after arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer, ALANDIA, on THURSDAY, 10th October, at 3 p.m. from Liverpool, London, commander, will be dispatched from Melbourne, Victoria, at 12 noon.

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amount. In fact, it is probable that a fortnightly branch from Galle would be contracted for at a cost not very much exceeding what is paid now. It is reasonable enough, however, that before contemplating any renewal, or even duplication of the present service, an effort should be made to see what can be done by a straighter and quicker line. But with regard to this proposal we are informed, first, that it is to be a *provisio non* that the steamers shall remain at Melbourne; and secondly, that the service is to be regarded as facilitating immigration to that colony. No one can complain of Victoria conducting any negotiations it likes for its own benefit, and on its own responsibility; but it is obvious that a service so designed and limited would be more Victorian than Australian in its character. It would be of utility to the other colonies, and they would unquestionably avail themselves of it as far as they could, but anything more than indirect contribution would not be expected. If a Brindisi mail service is organised as proposed, which shall make the time of post between Melbourne and London only thirty-five days, and if the postal rates remain as at present, it is quite certain that such a service would carry off the lion's share of the postal business, as competition by all other routes would be distanced. It will be for Victoria to consider whether a practical monopoly of the postal business will be a sufficient compensation for the responsibility to be incurred; and this cannot be determined till the extent of the responsibility is known. It is a reasonable thing, therefore, to invite tenders, as it is known that under the circumstances there are responsible parties prepared to send in an offer based on careful calculations, matured after some experience.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The cable is still interrupted, and there seems now a probability of some days elapsing before communication is restored. The Superintendent of Telegraphs advises us that the steamer William Mc'Kinnon, due at Port Darwin this afternoon, will leave again on Sunday for Sourabaya, and will take on all the accumulated messages.

The seventh annual report of the Auditor-General to the Legislative Assembly contains incomprehensible abstracts of the public account for the year 1877. It is a noteworthy circumstance that in this year no less than £7,449,893 was appropriated by Parliament in the gross, so that nine-tenths of the expenditure of the public service was dealt with before the Estimates came to be considered. Mr. Bulleton calls attention to certain new interpretations of the Audit Act which, in his judgment, appear to be lax in their tendency; and his remarks on these points, which we publish in another column, will doubtless be read with thoughtful interest.

In another column we publish the text of Mr. Windley's bill dealing with the rights and liabilities of married women in regard to property. This bill is intended to vest in married women all money and property which they may acquire by their own earnings or bequest, and to protect them in the enjoyment of the same irrespective of their husbands.

Mr. Bamford, in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday evening, gave notice of a motion he intends to move to the following effect:—“That, in the opinion of this House in extending the southern line of railway towards Hay, it will best conserve the public interests to construct the line to the south of the Murrumbidgee River instead of on the northern side; that by taking the southern side the traffic on the northern side will be as certainly secured to this colony, while the rich agricultural lands of Urana and Yanco will be traversed, a much larger population will be compassed, and the trade which now goes to Melbourne will be intercepted and taken to Hay, Wagga, and Sydney.”

Drake the last week or two numerous petitions to the Legislative Assembly on the subject of Suburban Railways have been presented from the municipal boroughs in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The following petition from the Waverley Council is in substance the purport of about a dozen others:—“Your petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your honourable House, that the city of Sydney and its suburbs, representing about one-third of the population of the colony, will be greatly benefited by a system of circular suburban railways. Your petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your honourable House that the city of Sydney and its suburbs have completely outgrown the existing transit accommodation. That a pressing necessity now exists for providing a means more in accordance with the spirit of the times. Your petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your honourable House will be pleased to give any measure that may be submitted to Parliament your favourable consideration.”

The petition signed by nearly two hundred inhabitants of Hay, Wagga, and Lumberoora respecting the Sunday traffic in intoxicating liquors, ordered by the Legislative Assembly, to be presented on the 13th September, is to the following effect:—“The your petitioners believe that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating liquors is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause, and that it is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be compelled to close their houses on Sundays, as other tradesmen are. And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious should be repealed, and the police authorised to enter public-houses at any time.”

The late New Caledonian News given in yesterday morning's “Herald,” as per Reuter's Company, and a copy of the New Zealand, was not, as announced, by the Esby (s.), but by some vessel whose name is not given in the telegram. The Esby had just arrived at Wellington from Sydney, hence the misapprehension.

It will be observed that the City Council are calling for tenders for the completion of the foundation and basement wall of the great hall at the Town Hall, so that probably in the course of a few weeks masons will once more be at work in connection with a hall which bids fair to be, when completed, second to none in the Australian colonies. The City Council have also determined upon finishing as speedily as possible the offices and corridors on the ground-floor of the Town Hall, and carpenters are already busy at work erecting temporary wooden offices in the anti-chamber for the use of the officials while their rooms are being finished. The whole of the plaster work of the corridors and offices will be, to some extent, in harmony with the decorations and embellishments of the main chamber; and, when ready for occupation, will doubtless be worthy of the fine building to which they are attached. It will be some time before the Corporation will be in a position to go on with the main hall, and the massive work for which tenders are now called will end in a few weeks. We understand that the City Archictect is not neglectful of the needs of the Corporation, and that in submitting his designs due consideration will be given to the economic properties of the rooms. The completion of the offices and corridors on the ground-floor will make a wonderful difference to the inside appearance of the building, and the aldermen will no doubt see that as little delay as possible will take place in the execution of the work.

For some months past a number of scavengers have been employed by the City Council to go the rounds of Sydney in the early morning and clear away the accumulations of mud, street sweepings, house refuse, dead animals, and other debris deposited in the thoroughfares on the previous day, and with what beneficial effect is pretty well known, because it has been the means of removing to a respectful distance city refuse, that serves a better purpose in filling in reclaimed land than in filling in the harbour. Mr. Seymour, the Inspector of nuisances, and his army of scavengers, commence their labours at 12 o'clock each night, and regularly scour the city from end to end, through all the principal thoroughfares, and if the side streets

should happen to be more filthy than usual, and the time will not permit of their being swept on the night, special attention is paid to them on the following night; but all in their turn are visited by the scavengers, and kept as clean as houses can make them. As an instance of the amount of work executed by these scavengers, it may be mentioned that during the week ending Saturday last they removed from the streets 943 loads of sweepings, 697 loads of house-refuse, 150 loads taken from the gullies, and 100 loads from the markets, making a sum total of 1740 loads of miscellaneous refuse. All this is carried down to what was formerly known as Black-wattle Swamp, but which now has the dignity of being known as Wentworth Park. After Mr. Seymour has finished his work of superintending the scavenging, he goes to the fish market at Woolloomooloo Bay, where he remains until the fish are disposed of. The plan, too, has recently been introduced of sweeping and watering the pavements, which is done at 5 o'clock in the morning by Mr. Boyle. Mr. Seymour, however, complains that the Gas Company turn out the street-lamps at such an early hour, that his men cannot see to do their work, and as an example he states that on Monday morning last, the gas was put out at 4.45 a.m., when it was so dark that the men were compelled to knock off work, and remain idle till day break. This is a cause of greatly impeding the progress of his work, and Mr. Seymour moreover asserts that when the city is perfectly lighted, he will be able to begin his scavenging at 10 o'clock at night and will have the whole of his work finished before sunrise on the following morning. At the present time there are portions of the city, in which the gullies are swept, and the streets cleaned in the day time because the lights are either so dim or so few in number as not to afford a sufficient illuminating power for the men to prosecute their labour.

To give an idea of the tremendous deposits of mud which accumulate in the streets after a heavy rain, it may be stated that, irrespective of other refuse matters, the scavengers removed no less than 904 loads of mud alone from the streets on the mornings of the 3rd and 4th of September. It must be admitted that by the adoption of the new process of scavenging the Corporation have been the means of ridding the harbour of an immense amount of foul matter which would otherwise have found its way there. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of a new system of sewerage, and the sooner the Government set about it the better.

In another column will be found a report of an informal meeting held at Randwick last night on the subject of suburban railway extension. All the resolutions in favour of the project were unanimously agreed to.

We understand that as a number of the most influential subscribers to the National regatta are not satisfied with persons who have never contributed toward it taking charge of the funds and of the proceedings at the meeting, on Monday evening, they propose holding another meeting in a few days. The antagonistic efforts made in the past by some persons who now wish to assume a leading part in the regatta, naturally cause a desire amongst its supporters to consider the present position of affairs.

The adjourned meeting, with a view to promote legislation for the recovery of small debts, was held at the rooms of the Master Butchers' Association, Temperance Hall, on Monday evening. Mr. Alderman Playfair occupied the chair. The Secretary explained that, as directed by resolution of the previous meeting, he had placed himself in communication with Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and learnt in reply from that gentleman that he was so far attending to the matter the delegates of the combined societies had placed in his charge, that he had given the necessary Parliamentary advice, and that he would on Tuesday (this day) call upon him to introduce a bill for the same. The Master Butchers' Association, the citizens of Sydney, and that from the hearty expression of support he had received from every member of the House to whom he had mentioned the matter, he had a well-grounded hope that the bill would receive the sanction of the Legislature during the present session. This communication being considered entirely satisfactory, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, who was urged, must have frequently attended the meetings of the delegation at a great inconvenience to himself. Mr. Playfair, in responding to the compliment, stated that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to attend those meetings of the tradesmen of the city which had for their object the furtherance of their legitimate interests. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The public will regret to hear that Mr. Thomas Bridgeman, City Surveyor, has during the past few weeks been suffering from severe indisposition—so much so as to necessitate his absence from official duty. During the last day or two, however, he has shown an improvement in health, and his medical advisers give hope of his speedy recovery.

A public meeting was held in the Protestant Hall last night, for the purpose of presenting an address of welcome to the Rev. Charles Chigny, the French Canadian Reformer, and ex-priest of the Church of Rome. The hall and galleries were crammed to the utmost. On the platform were Messrs. William Kippax, R.W.G.M.; H. Hicks, D.G.M.; W. Henson, G.A.; F. Ferry, D.G.S.; Rev. G. Sutherland, G.C.; R. McCoy, P.W.G.M.; Rev. Dr. Barry, McGibson, Steel, and Reg.; J. Davies, M.L.A.; G. Marshall, and Hogg; Rev. D. Galway; H. Macready, P. H. Conford, W. Allworth, M'Kinnon, D. Allen, J. Curtis, T. S. Forsyth, G. C. Howden, and J. Donald; and Messrs. W. J. Mackenzie, S. E. Lee, F. Abigail, I. J. Josephson, and T. Lutton. The Rev. G. Sutherland then read the address as follows:—“The Rev. H. Pastor Chigny, French Canadian Reformer, Sir H. and brother, We cordially welcome you to Australia, and to this city (the metropolis of all the Australias). Your valiant contests with the gigantic power of Papal Rome have long evoked our deepest sympathy; and the glorious Gospel liberty which God has given you, and through you to thousands of your fellow-countrymen, has filled our hearts with gratitude. In your efforts in these great colonies to arouse Protestants to a sense of their privileges and danger, and to liberate from the bonds of superstition the many thousands of your former co-religionists who have settled in these lands, you may reckon upon our presence, protection, and earnest co-operation. May the wisdom, power, and grace of the Eternal Spirit attend you wherever you go, and render your addresses the power of God unto salvation to tens of thousands, and a blessing to unborn generations in this southern hemisphere.”—W. Kippax, R.W.G.M.; Henry Hicks, D.G.M.; George Sutherland, G.C.

The review of the news from the world over, which had been suspended, was resumed at the meeting, and when ready for occupation, will doubtless be worthy of the fine building to which they are attached. It will be some time before the Corporation will be in a position to go on with the main hall, and the massive work for which tenders are now called will end in a few weeks. We understand that the City Archictect is not neglectful of the needs of the Corporation, and that in submitting his designs due consideration will be given to the economic properties of the rooms. The completion of the offices and corridors on the ground-floor will make a wonderful difference to the inside appearance of the building, and the aldermen will no doubt see that as little delay as possible will take place in the execution of the work.

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have now a view at Cole's, George and King streets) has been won by Messrs. Mason, Brothers, who proved during the season their supremacy in the cricket field. The annual general meeting will take place at the Oxford Hotel this evening, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance, as the Board of management have resolved that if sufficient interest is not evinced in the undertaking that they will decidedly bring the association to a close. The business of the meeting will be the reading of reports, election of office-bearers, and a discussion concerning the advisability of a new cup being manufactured, to be contested for amongst the warehouses.

“The Scotsman” of August 8, among fifty candidates who passed their final examination for the double qualification of physician and surgeon from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, bears the name of Mr. John James Steel, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Steel of this city. Mr. Steel, after completing his studies at the University of Edinburgh, has appointments in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, in the surgical and medical wards successively. He is now senior assistant physician there, and has been admitted R.R.C.P., and Edinburgh.

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works impossible. Its opponents insist that capital alone is lacking, and spoke on the weak points of the Chinese.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) COORTOWN, TUESDAY.

The Steamship Memruim arrived to-day from Singapore. The following is a summary of her news:

THE QUEEN'S PROLOGUE SPEECH.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The session of Parliament was closed to-day by Royal Commission. The Lord High Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: When, in the critical position of public affairs, you assembled at the commencement of the year, I pointed out that, in the interest of my Empire, precaution might become necessary for which I appealed to the liberality of Parliament to provide. At the same time, I assured you that no efforts in the cause of peace should be wanting on my part. Your response was not ambiguous, and contributed largely to a pacific solution of the difficulties which then existed. The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte so far as they affected pre-existing treaties were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the Powers; and their counsels have resulted in peace, which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory, and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from the disastrous war without some loss; but arrangements which have been made, while it gives to the subjects of the Porte, particularly to its position of independence which can be upheld against aggression, I have concluded a defensive convention with the Sultan, which has been laid before you. It gives us, regards his Asiatic Empire, more distinct expression to the engagements which, in principle, I together with other Powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practical or effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect measures necessary for securing the good Government of those provinces. In order to promote the objects of this agreement, I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus. In aiming to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and land, by the alacrity with which my reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire—a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta. The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the native Governments in India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards my Empire and person which has been displayed in many previous instances. My relation with all foreign Powers continues to be friendly, although the condition of affairs in South Africa still affords some ground for anxiety. I have learnt with satisfaction from the reports of my civil and military officers that the more serious disturbances which had arisen among the native population on the frontiers of Cape Colony are now terminated."

The remainder of the Speech enumerated the measures of local interest passed by Parliament after long legislation and much diplomatic fencing on both sides.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

A Convention was signed yesterday at Vienna by Count Andrassy and Kavadaroff Pasha, relative to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria at first wished to limit the duration of the Note; but, in view of the assistance of the Powers, it made important concessions in order to obtain a mere plenary sanction of a Convention for the occupation. The duration of the occupation is not fixed, the Porte failing to gain his object in this respect, but the sovereignty of the Sultan is recognised, and prayers will continue to be offered for His Majesty in the chambers and mosques.

The Austrians met with a most serious and stubborn resistance both in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Mahometan population of Bosnia, under a priest named Hadji Loja, have fought several engagements with the Austrian troops, in which the latter have sustained heavy loss.

The division which was advancing on Srebarje, having been compelled to retreat with the loss of many men.

Continuous fighting and skirmishing have been proceeding ever since the Austrians crossed the frontier; and the insurgents are joined by many deserters from the Turkish regular army.

The Austrian Government suspected the Porte of conniving at the insurrection, and made sharp representations on the subject at Constantinople. In any case the Austrian occupation is not the military parade which it was expected to be; and it is doubtful whether the conclusion of the Austria-Turkish Convention will have much effect in inducing the insurgents to lay down their arms and submit.

The Austrian troops are now advancing on Srebarje, where a fresh resistance will probably be offered, as the insurgents are assembling in strong force before the place.

Turkey has sent a note to the Powers in reference to the recommendations of Congress with regard to Greece, which are equivalent to a rejection of the Hellenic demands. The Porte declares that Turkey never accepted the principle of a reparation of the Greek frontier, and that there has not been any nation in insurrection in Thessaly or Epirus since 1829 to justify it. If Greece did not attack Turkey during the late year, it was only because she failed to obtain the assistance which she solicited from Russia. The only hope of an ultimate understanding now remaining is that the Porte leaves the Powers to judge between it and Greece.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the negotiation between England and Turkey in reference to the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor.

Sir Austin Layard has advanced some of the demands to which the Porte objected. The Porte has declared that the treaty respecting Cyprus did not imply the renunciation by Turkey of her independence. Turkey would listen to the counsels of England and introduce reforms. There would be no necessity for this before the installing of British residents in Asia Minor.

There have recently been several ominous signs of popular agitation in Russia. A few days ago a sanguinary collision occurred at Odessa between the military and the populace, brought about by a demonstration on the part of the latter in favour of some condemned criminals. Coupled with this comes the news that several Slavonic societies at Moscow have been suppressed by the authorities on account of their revolutionary tendencies.

To-day General Mezenboff, holding a high post in the police department of the Imperial Administration, was shot at by two persons in a public street of St. Petersburg, and soon died wounded. The perpetrator jumped into a drosky and drove rapidly away.

The report of the Particular Service, Finsbury, on the 13th instant, was as follows:

"The Porte, on the 13th instant, was at Galata, owing to the thick and rainy weather which prevailed throughout. The strong sea running and the haze rendered it impossible for the vessels to weigh anchor and execute the evolutions originally intended; nevertheless, the display was a magnificent one, and gave fresh demonstration of the naval power of the country.

A very stringent and sarcastic bill has been brought forward in the German Federal Council. Its provisions are of a most elastic and sweeping character. It not only authorises the Administration to prohibit all Socialist associations, but arms it with power to suppress all books, newspapers, or publications of Socialist or Communistic tendencies.

Hoeel, the author of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor William on the 11th May last, was decapitated to-day in Berlin. It is the first execution in Prussia for many years past, the Emperor having always previously refused to confirm a death sentence when pronounced by the Courts.

ENTRAL NEWS.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 16.

Chinese riots have occurred at Penang. The Governor ordered the deportation of the two chief ring-leaders.

The Rajah of Quetta has been created a G.C.M.G. Baron Overbeck is proceeding to England to explain his Baro concession.

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has proceeded to England. Further Dutch reinforcements have arrived at Achmen. Operations are continuous. Sicknes prevails among the troops.

The Shannon is proceeding to England to-day.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1877.

An influential public meeting to consider the subject of suburban railway extension, was held last night at the Randwick Council Chambers. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. S. H. Pearce was voted to the chair, and amongst those present were Aldermen Butchart, Wall, Watkins, See, and Magill. Messrs. Barling, Coulter, Hogg, Hinton, Thist, Bethune, Dutton, Wilkins, and Dunn.

The CHAIRMAN said that this meeting was called for the purpose of considering a subject of very great importance. It was a matter which had been considered on many occasions, and they were all acquainted with what railways had done. They were established in many places, and they wanted to secure the advantages which they had a claim to, and to hand those advantages to those who might follow them. They had a right to those advantages, seeing that they contributed to the revenue of the colony. He thought they had as great a claim as any other persons in the country. This was not the first time they had met to consider this question, for they had had a large meeting some time ago, and a deputation had been appointed to wait upon the Government. The Government which was now in power had promised that these things should be done if the members of Parliament would only assist in carrying out their views, and if we express a wish.

He had no doubt but that the country members would say that they ought to do justice to them in the same way as they would justly done to themselves. He thought that the time had come when the members of the separate Loan Funds might well advantage to negotiate the ten-sepia loan accounts in the books of the Treasury and Audit Department's involving multiplication of labour without any corresponding benefit. The report goes as follows:

"I have to report that the statutory discharges of receipts and payments of the Auditor-General, under the Audit Act, the Auditor-General is required to issue, are still in abeyance for the months of October and December of the year 1876, and the Auditor-General suggests that the time has come when the members of the separate Loan Funds might well advantage to negotiate the ten-sepia loan accounts in the books of the Treasury and Audit Department's involving multiplication of labour without any corresponding benefit. The report goes as follows:

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OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

NEW YORK, October 24.

The yellow fever, which made its first appearance this season about six weeks ago in the city of New Orleans has, within the past fortnight become epidemic at several points in the south, and now threatens to be exceptionally fatal. It was imported in the usual way from Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matanzas, and the other ports in the Gulf of Mexico, where it exists without interruption, though with varying degrees of severity. Foreigners can have but a very faint conception of the terror which this dread pestilence awakens in the minds of Americans. We have, however, sad reason for being panic-stricken, for whenever in the past it has gained firm foothold and has escaped the control of the authorities, it has done its hideous work with startling completeness. At Galveston about seven years ago—the date of the last general outbreak in an epidemic form—it swept away nearly ten thousand persons out of a total population of only thirty thousand; and in Savannah, in 1876, it slew about twenty-five per cent. of the inhabitants. This year, it has spread with more than its accustomed rapidity, and we have already had half-a-dozen cases in New York and Brooklyn. New Orleans, Vickings, Memphis, and a few small towns in Mississippi have so far fared the worst. In New Orleans there are now from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five cases a day, with a mortality estimated by some at as high as thirty-six, and by none at lower than twenty per cent. This, of course, with a population of two hundred thousand is not nearly as bad a state of affairs as we have seen in former years; but there is a slight but steady increase in the number of new cases, and there are two full months yet before the advent of the first frost officially stamps out the plague. In Memphis, where the disease has been numerically milder, the panic has been much greater, and seems to have been enacted which recall the horrors of a city stricken by pestilence in the east. The first case occurred in a drinking shop on the lower of the 13th August, when a drunken steamboat hand, technically known as a "roustabout" in the height of a feverish delirium, vomited and stricken with the after-convalescence which in many cases is the first symptom of the disease. The rumour of the plague spread over the city, and before night two thousand people had left it. The next day a number of fresh cases were reported, and the railroads ran through their trains without stopping. The whites who had money fled, the negroes, who are almost plague proof, reluctantly declaring to the escaping refugees that they would plunder the deserted city. For a day or so they were as good as their word and secured a rich harvest, but the authorities soon managed to equip a band of special police, and have again restored something like law and order. The whites who were too poor to leave—not very numerous class—were provided for in the suburbs of the city by the municipality, the War Department having placed several thousand tents at their disposal, and the charitable contributions from the north being sufficient to furnish rations of food.

The most terrible visitation of the fever so far, however, has been at the little town of Grenada, in Mississippi, which a few weeks ago had a population of two thousand. The pestilence entered the town, according to a fairly authentic story, by means of a new dress received by a local belle from New Orleans. Unluckily the town, which had always been singularly filthy, was engaged at this critical moment in opening an old drain, which for some weeks had given out an unbearable stench, and which was discovered to have been blocked by the putrefying carcass of old hog. The poison of the fever thus formed a congenital vehicle for its propagation, and assumed the most deadly form ever known, not a single person out of the several hundred so far attacked having yet made a recovery. Ordinarily, after the third day a man either convalesces, or dies of the black sweat, but in Grenada, such cases as escape having the latter inevitable indication of death, do not recover, but linger on in a pitiably state of semi-conscious languor, which may last for weeks or even for a month. For the first week, the negroes, who are by no means a conspicuous success in the East. Our working men, however, though they account at the savings banks have faded away under the stress of hard times or by the robbery of the bank officers, do not relish the incoherent profligacy which seemed to be his sole stock-in-trade. Still, with a certain "lower deep" of the population, he has an overwhelming influence, and Butler tries to himself to persuade the more respectable masses. There is no doubt that should he carry Massachusetts, he would be the National candidate for President in 1880, and might carry the country. His influence is greater than that of any other man except Senator Blaine—greater, probably than General Grant's. The South have forgotten the New Orleans trouble, in recognition of the help he has given them in certain vital matters, and he has the enviable record of being a man whose word may be absolutely relied upon. Only yesterday I picked up a Southern Democratic paper which alluded to Butler's campaign against the "yellow fever" in New Orleans—a campaign by the way in which he was so successful that he banished it from that city for six years, and which said that it would be well if Southern men would emulate the energy and the "patriotism" of this "great American." Before the war, he was one of the staunchest of Democrats, and in the historic convention at Charleston, he led the men who believed that the adoption of Jefferson Davis as the presidential candidate was a political necessity, and he served a hundred and fifty odd times for Mr. Davis, and compelled the convention to adjourn to Baltimore. During the war, and in the reconstruction period, he has of course been one of the most prominent figures. As a debater, he is the strongest man in the House, and he has the largest and most lucrative law practice in the country. I would not write about Butler at such length, but that I see by a cable telegram that the London "Times" make the curious blunder of saying that "Butler and Kearney" when they have greater political experience, will know better what the difficulties of administration are. It would be hard indeed to find a man who has had a wider experience than Butler as a political leader, and should the new party develop into a great power, it will be its master-spirit beyond a doubt.

The friends of General Grant are already taking advantage of the alarm which exists among the well-to-do classes at the rapid progress of the "Communists" by vigorously asserting, in such papers as they can control, that the time has come when we shall fall into anarchy unless we have a "strong Government." The "New York Herald" has revived interest in Grant by a series of interviews, said to be written by General Baden, and which are ingeniously designed to smooth over the weak places in his political record, and conciliate as large a body of the existing parties as possible. The same paper is urging the prosecution of leading Socialists, and does all it can in every way to foster the theory that society needs a saviour in the person of the Hero of Appomattox. Undoubtedly, Grant would be extremely welcome to the great moneyed interests. Many millions would be subscribed to secure his election, and it is probably reported with truth that Mackay, the great Bonanza millionaire, frightened at the victory of the Kearneys in San Francisco, said recently that he would give a million to have Grant nominated and two millions to have him elected. There is, however, but a very feeble prospect that Grant would get a majority, and it would be altogether too dangerous to risk a contest in view of the enormous pressure brought to bear upon it by the provisions of the constitution.

As it is, already stated, we have had a few cases in New York, but we do not seriously alarm, because, in less than a month we shall have a frost, and the Board of Health has in the past shown itself abundantly able to stamp out the disease, and will in any case make a fight against it sufficiently energetic to keep it at bay until the danger is past. It is now nearly thirty years since we had a yellow fever epidemic here, and at that time there was no Board of Health in existence.

Of course, business all over the South has come to an abrupt stand-still. In New Orleans, Memphis, and Vickings, the stores are all closed, and most of the newspapers only publish half sheets. It is now the season for cotton-picking, and great difficulty is experienced in keeping the negroes at work. In many places camp meetings have been started, and the coloured population, who always enjoy such occasions, are far more disposed to spend their time in religious exercises than in harvesting cotton. There is also great trouble in getting such crops as have already been gathered in to market, and the route down the Mississippi has practically been abandoned, while the railroads are crowded with unexpected freights of cotton and pork and breadstuffs. The benefit which thus comes to northern cities is, however, more than counterbalanced by the loss of the accustomed southern trade, which only a month ago was very promising. Telegrams are daily received countering previous orders, and even without them the goods would not be sent, since business men who die of yellow fever generally leave their affairs in an unpleasant state of confusion.

Politics in the North are growing more and more animated and interesting. On one side nothing is talked about but the new party, which has shown unmistakable symptoms of great vitality. It has achieved another victory in the state of Tennessee, and carried the now plague-stricken city of Memphis by a majority of four thousand. It is daily receiving the acknowledged leadership of the shrewdest and most astute public man in America, General Benjamin F. Butler, who was for several years the leader of the Republicans in the House of Representatives. Curiously enough, the new party has, however, yet to agree upon its platform. At present, it has a different code of principles in every State; and taken as a whole, it simply represents the combined disaffected elements in the old parties. As one of its leaders has said, it is simply the result of a "pooling of issues" by all who are dissatisfied either with the present political or social fabric. One man is a National because he thinks that the Government should issue a few hundred additional millions of paper to meet a paper to go on, the incoming Government would abandon the local Republican Governments in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida to the Democrats. One of the Southern agents swears that he told Mr. Hayes at this period that he (Hayes) was not elected but would be counted in, and that the South would not object, if they were only relieved from the rule of the carpetbaggers. To this Mr. Hayes made the reply that of course he did not want the office if he were not fairly elected, but that in any case he believed the "intelligence of the country should govern it," which, in the current political virulence, meant of course that the negro vote should not be counted. There is, however, only an abstract interest taken in the proceedings by the committee for, by common consent, Mr. Hayes will be allowed to serve out his term, on condition that he divides the offices between the opposing parties, as he has done heretofore, to a great extent, since he took his seat. There is testimony enough, however, beyond a doubt, to sustain the impeachment, should such a step be deemed necessary by the dominant Democratic party politic, necessary.

The Mexican frontier troubles have grown to be very threatening, and we may any day hear of an actual collision between the Mexican and the United States troops. The latter have positive instructions to follow any cattle freebooters across the border, and the Mexican authorities say very plainly that they consider themselves entitled under international law to forcibly resist such incursions. President Diaz said recently, that with his past record no death could be more glorious than to die pierced by a Yankee bullet—a somewhat frank statement of the possible eventualities of the situation. No doubt the Administration would accept a foreign war with a sense of relief, and the Southern Democrats might possibly support such a step, in the hope that there would be a further acquisition of territory peopled by political allies. In the North, however, there would be a terrible storm of indignation, and it is the certainty of this that makes the Secretary of the Treasury pause.

We have had an epidemic of eccentric crimes. The most curious, perhaps, is that of the Public Administrator of San Francisco, an officer who has charge of the estates of all persons who die without relatives. Finding business singularly dull, he conceived the idea of making it brisk by murdering a man whose property would undoubtedly fall within his jurisdiction. He broached this idea to a confederate, and the pair arranged the means. They presented their victim with a bottle of poisoned cocktail, of which he drank and died. The Public Administrator, however, cheated his partner, and the result has been a confession and the indictment of the enterprising officer. In Jersey City a policeman has been murdered while lying by the side of his wife, and she did not give the alarm until the corpse was already cold. She has therefore been suspected of the crime, and has been kept by the authorities for a week in a cell, without even a bed, and exposed to constant supervision. They have succeeded in nearly driving her crazy, but not in extorting a confession. At first he was worried, it would be more likely to be in consequence of dissensions, within, than malicious mud-throwing without the Cabinet.

Mr. Miles had no sooner resigned his position of Minister for Works, as I described in my last letter, than he published a portion of the correspondence that had passed between him and the Premier. He was anxious for the public to know that he had been dismissed. The Premier then published the remainder of the correspondence, showing that he had asked Mr. Miles to give up the Works and go over to the Lands, that Mr. Miles had when pushed into a corner point blank refused, and that he had been politely, but unmistakably invited to send in his resignation. Next it was stated that the change was made because the Premier was dissatisfied with Mr. Garrick's administration of the Land Department; that this was denied. It has been asserted in the Press, in a sort of semi-official manner, that Mr. Griffis was to succeed Mr. Douglas as Premier, and the public mind has been exercised a good deal in its desire to discover what was the true cause of the recent changes. I believe it was mainly owing to the conduct of the Railway Department, and the course of action initiated by Mr. Miles with reference to the Northern Railway.

The late Attorney-General was always a very influential member of the Ministry, and was prior to the accession of Mr. Douglas, virtually Premier. Indeed, the popular belief is that to the present moment his is the master mind, and that if all the secrets were made known he would be found to be at the bottom of the recent changes. At any rate Mr. Griffis has entered upon his duties at the Works Office with some zeal, seeing that he goes this morning by steamer to Townsville on important business in connection with the Northern Railway scheme. Mr. Miles meanwhile casts the dust from off his feet, and retires from political life, not a little disgusted with its works and ways.

Railway construction still remains the best card in the political pack. Schools are the chief point of political tongue, which, by her vicinity and proximity to knowledge, study going schools, and we are going to that state of indecision that we ought scarcely to be surprised if the next Parliament were asked to sanction plans and specifications for a submarine railroad right away to the old country, with a terminus in London. Though we are only a young colony, we are evidently worthy of a high destiny, for we have a profound belief in a national education, and talk more about expenditure than income. Of all the candidates who are now before the electors one, to whom I will presently refer, has thought it worth while to hint that new methods of feeding the theatrical event of the month, however, has been the death of poor Harry Montague, at the age of 31, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at San Francisco. He was brought out to New York, and he was buried from the "Little Church round the Corner" on the last Wednesday. All the profession and a very large representation of the fashionableness were present.

SUGAR GROWING AND DISTILLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

"—It is with particular satisfaction that I see, by a recent report of a meeting held at Rocky Mount, that the mill owners in that district have taken a step in the right direction by urging the Legislature to direct the State of North Carolina to give to the counties every facility to reap the fruits of which their labor and management have produced. I trust that the Legislature will do its duty in this regard, and that the bill will be introduced in due time."

By introducing a bill according to modern requirements and practices, we shall be enabled to produce sugar waste estimated at 2300 bushels of molasses yielding 116,000 gallons of spirits, a revenue may be derived by the Government of \$60,000 a year, as it is which, even with its overrunning cost, the Colonial Treasurer would be unable to meet. The bill will be appropriated by the "high legitimate" Mapleson will have the Academy for a season of open and on the principle that a new broom sweeps clean, we may really hear creditable opera. The great theatrical event of the month, however, has been the death of Harry Montague, at the age of 31, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at San Francisco. He was brought out to New York, and he was buried from the "Little Church round the Corner" on the last Wednesday. All the profession and a very large representation of the fashionableness were present.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

BRISBANE, SEPTEMBER 23.

The "Gazette," probably having the dissolution in view, has just republished Downing-street despatch, dated as far back as 24th October, 1873. It settles what to some minds, it may be, an all-important question, for it specifies who may sport the title of "honorable," and wear the uniform of an Executive Councillor. Heretofore it was directly involved the nomination of precedence, which had placed Brisbane at home and abroad, spite of his bold and sturdy, and drollily inventive flushed of ridicule. There is a story extant of a past member of a Legislative Council, not a million miles from Queensland, whose wife painted "Hon. Mrs. So-and-so" upon her lunger, and who, in consequence, on her passage from Sydney to London (but in a more especial degree, on her return journey across the Atlantic), received all the homage usually accorded to rank. It does require a State paper to settle a point so subtle as this, and we are by the "Gazette," accordingly informed that, according to the terms of Lord Kimberley's old despatch, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Prior, Mr. Walsh, Mr. G. Thorn, Mr. J. P. Bell, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Griffith, Q.C., who were at one time and another Ministers for over three years in succession, have the right of retaining the title of "honorable." I know of one Queensland politician who always seems to use the prefix when he has the opportunity; but it is too much to expect this gentleman to represent human nature at large. Besides, a right is a right, and socially, if not in other ways, "honorable" is what may be termed quite a marketable distinction. Mr.—I beg his pardon—the Hon. George Thorn, I hear, has expressed his intention of not returning to the colony, at least for the present. He was one of our Commissioners to the Paris show, and is said to be so fascinated with the gay life of the French capital that he intends to make his residence amongst the Moscos.

The supporters of the Government held a caucus meeting yesterday, but why not and what did I have not heard? I am told that the Premier has been worried during the past week into positive indisposition, and will be knighted. His foys are strong and his friend, I hear, is ill. It is somewhat peculiarly perplexing to ascertain what his way of life is. The Chancellor of the Exchequer should know that the way of the man he has chosen to be his successor is not the best, but the rising sun. But Mr. Douglas is too old a politician. I suspect to frost himself overmuch because of evil-ways, or to throw up a game until it has been played out to its finish. If he has been worried, it would be more likely to be in consequence of dissensions, within, than malicious mud-throwing without the Cabinet.

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Lyster's Operas & Company have made an admirable start, and their prospects are so good that they have already arranged to remain six nights longer than they originally intended. The support given to them proves what might be done if Brisbane possessed a theatre worthy of the name. They are a second-rate company at the best, but they draw crowded houses every night. I have never lost an opportunity of denouncing the wretched building and expressing surprise at the poor public spirit which tolerates it, and I never shall so long as the cause of offence remains. And one incident occurring last night will prove how much justification there is for denunciation. The opera of "La Perichole" was proceeding when the storm began outside. The rain began to trickle through the roof, and the cold gale is blowing shiver through our very marrow. The chandelier has been brought and a general clearance made by a couple of thunderstorms, one of which, I regret to add, has come with fatal results. Electrical disturbances have been apparent for a couple of days before, and on Thursday afternoon the clouds suddenly gathered, and a storm which did not appear to be very severe burst over Kangaroo Point. There were only two flashes of lightning, the first likely to attract special notice, but one of them killed a couple of horses, split fence, and struck down a young man who was standing in the doorway of a small shop. The poor young fellow, observing the inky blackness of the low cloud overhead, observed to the proprietress of the shop, "We shall have it hot directly." He had no sooner uttered the words than he was struck down, falling heavily upon the woman, and ejaculating, "We are done for now." The woman extricated herself as quickly as possible, but the young man was quite dead. A boatman who had from a neighbouring shelter witnessed the sad accident, told me an hour later that the lightning seemed to come down straight upon the galvanized iron roof of the verandah, and shiver into wonderful spars of coloured fire. Last night rain more or less, having fallen during the day, another but this time a tremendous, thunderstorm lasted for an hour. The rain fell in sheets, and the wind rage with hurricane strength till after midnight. A westerly gale has been blowing ever since. Rain has been general throughout the colony, and good grass is springing everywhere.

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Auction Sales.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay and straw, by the truck, £10/0/- Maize, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., &c. Under Distrain for Rent.

THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, the following articles, Pursues, wheelbarrows, large weighing-machines (Avery's), iron rods, lot of iron, and sundries.

FURNITURE SALE.

FRIDAY, 4th October, at 11 a.m.

RICHMOND VILLA,
WAVERLEY ROAD.

ALFRED ALLEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell, Superior household furniture, consisting of DRAWING-Room SUITE DINING-ROOM CHAMBER KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c. &c.

MONDAY, 7th October.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New and seasonable goods, just landed, ex late arrivals, in special order.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

M. R. M. MOLONY is favoured by the importers with instructions to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock. Invoices of new and seasonable boots and shoes, of several celebrated makers, just landed.

Terms, liberal at sale.

No reserve.

THIS DAY'S DRAPERY SALE.

W.H. & CO. over £1 in diamond.

On account of which it may concern.

1 264 1 CLOTH OXFORD SHIRT, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

1 6152 1 BALKE'S 2-INCH GREY SHEETING, DITTO DITTO.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wyndham-street, St. I., as above.

Terms, cash.

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W.H. & CO. over £1 in diamond.

On account of which it may concern.

1 264 1 CLOTH OXFORD SHIRT, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

1 6152 1 BALKE'S 2-INCH GREY SHEETING, DITTO DITTO.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wyndham-street, St. I., as above.

Terms, cash.

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Terms, cash.

THIS DAY'S DRAPERY SALE.

Auction Sales.

PARKER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 166 George-street (near of Square and Compass Hotel), on FRIDAY, 5th October, at 10 o'clock.
Penny and pence.
At 12 o'clock.
100 cases oranges, peaches, and various farm produce.
At 2 o'clock.
An assortment of groceries, tea, crockery, holloware, ironmongery, &c., &c.
NO RESERVE.

WATERLOO, WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK, CHARING CROSS, and BEVERLY HILLS, THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF MRS. BENNETT, and the MANSION and GROUNDS of R. G. MASSEY, Esq.

MILLS and **PILE** have been instructed with instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY, 13th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock.
About 30 allotments of LAND, in the BEST PARTS OF THE LEWISHAM ESTATE, having frontages to the railway line, and commanding views, having frontages of 50 feet and depths of 100 feet and upwards.

Full particulars in a future advertisement.

LEWISHAM ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE ON THE GROUNDS.

MILLS and **PILE** have been instructed by the proprietors to sell by public auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, 6th October,

about 30 allotments of LAND, in the BEST PARTS OF THE LEWISHAM ESTATE, having frontages to the railway line, and commanding views, having frontages of 50 feet and depths of 100 feet and upwards.

Full particulars in a future advertisement.

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Full particulars in a future advertisement.

LEWISHAM ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE ON THE GROUNDS.

MILLS and **PILE** have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Railways, 154 Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, October 2nd, at 11.30 o'clock.

The above valuable estate, in the Elizabeth-place, having a joint frontage of 40 feet, and 100 feet deep.

The central part of rooms, passage, and landing. They are always let, and would readily realize £50 per annum each.

Title, terms at sale.

CITY PROPERTIES.

ELIZABETH-STREET, CASTLEBRIDGE-STREET, GOULBURN-STREET.

FINE POSITIONS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MILLS and **PILE** have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Railways, 154 Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, October 2nd, at 11.30 o'clock.

The above valuable estate, in the Elizabeth-place, having a joint frontage of 40 feet, and 100 feet deep.

The central part of rooms, passage, and landing. They are always let, and would readily realize £50 per annum each.

Title, terms at sale.

CITY PROPERTIES.

ELIZABETH-PLACE, PETERHAM, NEWCASTLE-STREET, BURWOOD-STREET.

LEWISHAM ESTATE.

MILLS and **PILE** will sell by auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, 6th October, at 11.30 o'clock.

A cottage containing 5 rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, &c., &c., situated in Denison-street, Lewisham.

HARSHAW.

THESE PROPERTIES ARE FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Plans are now being prepared.

Title good. Terms at sale.

PETERHAM.

COTTAGE AND LAND, DENISON-STREET.

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Funerals.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The MEMBERS of the above Society are requested to attend the Funeral of Brother Edward Woodcock's WIFE, to move from his residence, Rockbank Terrace, Redfern, at half-past 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, October 5th, past St. George's, Arthur Walker, President; C. F. DADS WELL, Vice-President; F. ARMSTRONG, B. BALLS, J. secretaries.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. HENRY WALLACE, Son, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, Regent-street, near George-street West, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis, Liverpool-street, or to the Necropolis, 719, George-street South, and 150, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of E. E. and T. F. GIBBONS, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late departed MTF-BROTHER, Henry Wallace, to move from his residence, 10, Liverpool-street, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, and proceed to the Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES KENNEDY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from the Sydney Institute, THEATRE, Liverpool-street, 2nd floor, between J. and G. SHYING and CO., Under-lakers, 719, George-street South, and 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. CATHERINE ANDERTON are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, to move from her residence, 10, Liverpool-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street, and 737, George-street, South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH ANDERTON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. R. Miller, 203, Liverpool-street, or Oxford-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FLORENCE MAULIFFE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved AUNT, Mrs. Catherine Anderson, to move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. R. Miller, 203, Liverpool-street, or Oxford-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. H. BLACKMAN, of the Chancery Department, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Catherine Anderson, to move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. R. Miller, 203, Liverpool-street, or Oxford-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. G. R. MILLIES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Catherine Anderson, to move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. R. Miller, 203, Liverpool-street, or Oxford-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HUGH GARNER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Catherine Anderson, to move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. R. Miller, 203, Liverpool-street, or Oxford-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN BOYNTON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Emily Garner, to move from her late residence, No. 60, Kensington-street, Paramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street, South.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN and WILLIAM FINNIE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved DAUGHTER, Emily Garner, to move from her late residence, No. 60, Kensington-street, Paramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street, South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE FEIRENBACH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Emily Garner, to move from her late residence, No. 60, Kensington-street, Paramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street, South.

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THE FRIENDS of Messrs. STEPHEN and JOSEPH GARNER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Emily Garner, to move from her late residence, No. 60, Kensington-street, Paramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street, South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK PEARSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Emily Garner, to move from her late residence, No. 60, Kensington-street, Paramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street, South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. D. WILLIAMSON are respectfully informed that the Funeral of his late son will be held at his house, 135, William-street, THIS DAY, 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. for Devonport-road Cemetery. W. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE PARKINSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Emily Garner, to move from his residence, 4, Baptist-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, to the Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-street.

Municipal Elections.

ELECTORS of COOK, Ward, to be despatched. Alderman CARPENTER is a CANDIDATE for Re-election.

Borough Council Notices.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—CAUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the by-law of this Borough relating to the sale of wine and spirituous liquors to view from my street, or dwelling house, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. will be strictly enforced from this date.

By order of the Mayor,
J. M. STOMYD, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 1st October, 1878.

CHURCHES.—Rev. Mr. J. M. STOMYD, Council Clerk.

MACHINERY.—Rev. Mr. J. M. STOMYD, Council Clerk.

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE and vertical tubular BOILER.—11 p.m. in first-class condition, for sale Apply to Manager, Alas Works, Hay-street.

WANTED, two PRESSES, hydraulic or screw; second-hand, for tobacco. Price and size to F. J. Head.

FOR SALE, cheap, a small SHELL BOILER, 10 x 3 with fire door, about 100 lbs. weight complete; 8 ft. 10 in. diameter, Corbin Works, which is good for hatching and agricultural machinery. D. COOLD and CO., Sussex-street.

ON SALE, VERTICAL ENGINES and BOILERS, 2 to 10 h.p.; lowest rates. JAMES MAGGREGOR, 330, George-street.

Professions, Trades, &c.

A BOOKKEEPER required. Apply 21, Marymont-terrace, More Park.

APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS wanted, to the country and drapery. Mrs. BURNS, 84, Oxford-street.

COMPTON'S, a young DRESSMAKER wanted. Apply Mrs. L. L. G. Shilling, opposite Holdsworth-terrace, Darlinghurst.

BOOT TRADE—Wanted, MAKERS and Finishers. Apply Alderson and Sons, Bourke-street.

BOOK TRADE—Wanted, IMPROVERS, to the printing, for children's work. G. C. Watson, Mitchell Road, Alexandria.

CLICKER wanted. Apply W. T. Wood and Co., boot manufacturers, Goulburn; or Saddling and Sons, 12, Elizabeth-street.

DRAPEY'S SALESWOMAN wanted. Larcombe and Company, Ryde.

DRAPEY—WANTED, A YOUTH, one used to the trade preferred. G. Andrew and Son, Elizabeth-terrace, Redfern.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, good BODY and Skirt HANDS, at once, for costume rooms. D. Jones and Co.

DRESSMAKERS—Good APPRENTICES, Im- provers, 218, Castlereagh-street, and 10, Elizabeth-street.

DRUGGISTS—IMPROVERS, also, APPRENTICES, No. 2, Essex-street, near Pitt-street.

DRESSMAKING—WANTED APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS, 92 and 94, King-street.

DRUGGISTS—First-class SKIRTS required. Thompson and Giles.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, a good HAND, to manage a workshop. G. Andrew and Son, Elizabeth-terrace, Redfern.

DRESSMAKING—Competent ASSISTANTS required. Misses Stone, 31, George-street west.

DRESSMAKING—WANTED, APPRENTICES and Improvers. Mr. Gund, 6, Mitchell-terrace, Campbell-street, Glebe.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, Assistance, Improvers, and apprentices. Madame Doucet, 6, Pitt-street, Cleveland-terrace, Darlinghurst.

FENCERS WANTED. Apply J. Graham, builder, Darwent-street, Glebe.

FIRST-CLASS FINISHERS, juvenile costume department. Apply Mrs. F. J. Head, More Park.

GOOD CARPENTER wanted. Apply Mr. Fritchard, North Annandale.

GOVERNESS, for the country, in a private family, able to impart sound English education and music; purely popular; an elder brother present. Apply Scholastic, Box 385, where all information can be had.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted. Apply by letter, Box 168, General Post Office.

PHOTO ENGRAVING, and Photo Lithography.—Wanted, an APPRENTICE, to learn these arts; should be an intelligent youth of about 15. Gibb, Shallard, and Co., 102, Pitt-street.

PLASTERER wanted. Apply Goodenough Naval Home, Prince-street.

RULER—Good HAND wanted. Hill, Brothers, 168, Pitt-street.

John Dixon, timber-sawyer.

REQUIRED, as RESIDENT MASTER, for a school near Sydney, a gentleman thoroughly competent to teach music and drawing, to assist with junior classes. M. A. care of Nessis, Eivy and Co., 10, Pitt-street.

TAILORS.—Wanted a MAN to do repairs; weekly wages, Gaffney, 244, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted good COAT MAKERS, H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted a first-class Vest Hand, to work in a tailoring establishment. James Johnson, 10, Elizabeth-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a MAN to do repairs; weekly wages, Gaffney, 244, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young man, as IM-PROVER. James Johnson, 225, George-street.

TO TAILORSES.—First-class Machine; constant orders; best prices. Joe Marsh, tailor, 707, George-street.

TO TAILORSES.—Wanted good Coat HANDS, G. Jenkins, Hartley-terrace, South.

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TO TAILORSES.—Good Trouser and Coat HANDS wanted. T. Curley, 229, George-street.

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